

Men Make Houses; Women Make Homes



Vogue.

CARLTON FOWLER

STYLISH SPRING COSTUMES FOR CHILDREN.

Dickens Contest, No. 3

This closing contest in the Dickens series appears on account of the interest taken in two contests preceding this and the pleasure expressed over the appearance of the series. This final contest closes Saturday, March 20, and is governed by the usual rule in award.

Questions.

1. When and where was Charles Dickens born?
2. What books were the delight of his childhood?
3. Which of his writings first attracted attention?
4. Which won him popularity?
5. What is the purpose of his works, and what do they express?
6. From what are his characters and scenes drawn?
7. Which of his books do you like best, and why?
8. Which of his heroines do you admire most, and why?
9. Which of his novels is founded on history and intensely dramatic in style?
10. Are you satisfied with the way in which "Edwin Drood" is finished, or had you rather read the incomplete manuscript, as Dickens left it?
11. Where did Dickens spend the last years of his life?
12. When did he die, and where is he buried?

AWARD IN CONTEST No. 2.

First Prize to Miss Lindsey.
The first prize in the second contest goes to Miss M. H. Lindsey, 600 West Franklin Street, and sincere thanks and appreciation to other contestants, a full list of names appearing next week, when the final outcome of the contest will be announced.

For the Housewife

How the Week Goes.
Monday rub and Tuesday iron.
Wednesday lay the things away.
Thursday creep and Friday sweep.
And Saturday bake for the Sabbath day.

Monday rub from tub to tub.
Monday rinse and twist and dry.
Tuesday shake and starch and smooth.
And hang the snow-white frills on high.

Wednesday pack them in the drawer.
Thursday scrub and shine the floor.
Friday, with the pan and broom,
Sweep the stairway, hall and room.

Saturday we roast and bake
Cookies, pies and golden cake.
Something Sabbath day to eat;
Thus the week is all complete.
—Kate West.

the grated rind and the juice of a large lemon, and beat in one egg yolk, well whipped. Line a pie-plate with puff paste, pour in the lemon filling, and bake. When done, draw the pie to the door of the oven and heap on it a meringue made of the white of the egg whipped stiff with a teaspoonful of sugar. Return to the oven just long enough to brown delicately. Serve cold.

Strawberry Cocktails.

Mash a cup of ripe but firm strawberries, and stir into them a generous cup of granulated sugar. Set in the ice-box for two hours, then strain through a jelly-bag, throwing away the pulp and seeds that remain. To a cup of the syrup add a tablespoonful of lemon juice and a teaspoonful of maraschino. Fill cocktail-glasses with crushed ice, pour the strawberry mixture over this, and put one or two large strawberries in the centre of each glass.

Pistache Cream.

Make a plain rich white ice-cream; color pale green with a little vegetable coloring, and flavor with a few drops of pistache; freeze, and serve in glasses, or top of each put a teaspoonful of whipped cream, sweetened, which has been put into a small pan and packed in ice and salt four hours. You can add chopped pistache nuts lightly to the top of this.

Savory Eggs.

This is one of the dishes a beginner can learn to make easily. Boil hard six eggs; peel them and chop the whites, put the yolks through the ricer in the hot chafin-dish and add a cup of cream sauce made in advance (for this, rub smooth a tablespoonful of melted butter with as much flour, and add a cup of this cream and half a teaspoonful of salt). When the two are nearly boiling put in half the egg whites, the yolks, three tablespoonfuls of cooked ham, minced fine, a half teaspoonful minced onion or four drops of juice, and a dozen olives, cut up into large pieces. Have ready six pieces of hot toast, and when the whole is hot and smooth pour it on the toast; sprinkle with the rest of the whites; shake a little paprika from a pepper-shaker here and there over the dish. This goes well with cold meats.

Fashion Echoes

Opalescent Effects.

Evening gowns built upon a foundation of gold or silver gauze are frequently draped with two or more coverings of differently tinted tulle or chiffon cloth, producing a beautiful opalescent effect. A new waterproof tulle, called malinette, is a favorite material for drapings like those just mentioned, and for millinery purposes. Not being rendered limp by dampness and ruined like maline, its continued freshness renders it most desirable and useful.

Metallic Gauze Linings.

Metallic gauze linings are much in vogue under gowns and sleeves for day toilets, and when the material of the gown is very sheer, it often forms the entire lining of the gown. Gold and silver, indeed, never entered more

Nothing is prettier in the way of an informal luncheon than a table decorated with spring flowers and the following floral contest to lend zest to the social hour.

The contest may be embodied in a little souvenir booklet, with the title, "All About Lady Flora," on the cover, and the pages on which the different couples appear, ornamented as to the margins with different flowers. A floral dictionary or an enameled brooch would make a pretty prize for the person answering the questions in the booklet most correctly.

A suggested menu includes:
Grape Fruit with Marshmallow Cherries.
Bouillon in cups.
Creamed Oysters on toast.
Planked Shad. French Peas.
Potatoes—Parisienne.
Whole Tomatoes on Lettuce.
Mayonnaise.
Pineapple and Orange Ice.

largely into the make up of handsome toilets than now, but a discreet veil, which robs them of even the least suspicion of garishness. On the contrary, they are only employed to add to the richness in effect of the whole.

Bridesmaids Sets.

Bridesmaids at an Easter wedding are to wear fluffy turbans, shirred muffs and full neck ruffles, with satin ribbon ties, of malinette, in pale green and white, all ornamented with gardenias and lilies-of-the-valley.

Orchids and Gardenias.

For outdoor carriage wear, pinned on fur or cloth coats, orchids and gardenias are high in favor. Violets with a gardenia in the centre are also much worn. Flowers have been popular during the past winter as cottonion favors, and many of them such clever imitations of nature's handiwork as to be scarcely distinguishable. For wear and as favors, fashion has set her sign manual of approval on these artificial blossoms. Consequently they are permissible.

Worn in the Hair.

There has not been a time for years when as many new styles of hair ornaments have been designed, or as many old styles revived to meet the demands created by the modes in coiffures. In amber or tortoise shell, there are fillet bands for the front or back of the hair, studded with rhinestones. Gold and silver bands, similarly used, are wrought or jeweled. Ball hairpins are used in pairs and fashioned of shell, of gold or silver, embedded with jewels, ornament the new coiffures. Reproductions of delicate and lace-like blossoms have tiny flowers made of opals and enamel, sprinkled with small diamonds to give life and color. These ornaments are mounted on gold wire.

Hat and Dress Garniture.

For hat and dress garniture nothing is more in demand than jets in embroidered net, cabochons and fringes, jet hats in their present form are so light and so becoming that they are

The March Hostess

Nothing is prettier in the way of an informal luncheon than a table decorated with spring flowers and the following floral contest to lend zest to the social hour.

The contest may be embodied in a little souvenir booklet, with the title, "All About Lady Flora," on the cover, and the pages on which the different couples appear, ornamented as to the margins with different flowers. A floral dictionary or an enameled brooch would make a pretty prize for the person answering the questions in the booklet most correctly.

A suggested menu includes:
Grape Fruit with Marshmallow Cherries.
Bouillon in cups.
Creamed Oysters on toast.
Planked Shad. French Peas.
Potatoes—Parisienne.
Whole Tomatoes on Lettuce.
Mayonnaise.
Pineapple and Orange Ice.

largely into the make up of handsome toilets than now, but a discreet veil, which robs them of even the least suspicion of garishness. On the contrary, they are only employed to add to the richness in effect of the whole.

greatly worn. Jetted quilts and light, airy feathers suit these hats, some of which have tulle crowns and jet bead brims. Outstanding aligrettes, in black or white, are supported by round jet bead ornaments. For weddings and receptions, gold or silver gauze toques, trimmed with roses or veils with tulle, through which the gauze gleams, are considered quite the ultra-smart thing.

Entirely New Trimming.

Three-quarter-inch white cotton fringe, with loops instead of cut ends, is used on several new Paris gowns, and is an entirely possible trimming to the amateur dressmaker.

It may be sewed to the edge of wide tucks on a linen serim gown, and is a quite perfect decoration for the white French crepe which is so popular. A line of fringe down the outside of the sleeve is a pleasing substitute for the lace frill.

A New Sleeve.

One of the best new sleeves, and already being put into some of the severe shirtwaists, is a plain leg-of-mutton with very little fullness at the top, and with none below.

Although there is a little shirtwaist cuff, the sleeve is put into it without gathers, which is "snappy" and corresponds with the long, simple lines of the accepted models in shirtwaists and gowns.

Latest Idea in Skirts.

As yet, in spite of the fact that the empire gown has been considered passe, long skirts, even those composed of the dressiest fabrics, are unfaded. The very latest idea in skirts is shown in a gown where the panel extends from the shoulder to the hem at both sides of the skirt. Under this panel in the front the skirt is divided, some what in the style of trousers, which gives madame more ease when walking. The effect is just like the ordinary tight-fitting skirt, as the discrepancy is entirely covered by the broad front panel. This is usually embroidered in some heavy floss or metal, so that it cannot fly away and disclose the true cut of the gown.

Her Chaperon.
Who is it walks near her, in country and town,
To see that she always looks modestly down?

Her Sweetheart.
Of whom is she thinking, morn, noon and night,
Even when prim chaperon's plainly in sight?

Her Love Token.
And what does he give her, whenever they part,
As he looks in her eyes, with his hand on his heart?

Her Chosen Priest.
What priest will marry them some happy day,
When my lady's of age and has her own way?

Her Flower of Promise.
When Flora is married what flower
Right quickly must we to her send
To be a reminder she's promised
To love, without changing or end?
(Answers appear next week.)

Women Who Work for Us

A very interesting article appears under this head in Smith's Magazine for April, written by Anne O'Hagan about the women of all sorts and conditions, who do work for others, not obliged in every respect to shift for themselves.

Who the Women Are.

There is, says Anne O'Hagan, the little woman who always makes our summer frocks, the muslin and the organizes; and the little woman who always comes when we are giving a party, and who helps our cook out and spread and washes our waiters in the pantry, or our guests in the dressing-room; there is the little old woman who comes with her darling bag and her spectacle-case once a week, and gives us the proud feeling that we are real philanthropists, so immensely grateful is she for the chance to earn a few pennies for mending our husband's socks—"I always was one who liked to feel I was independent," she tells us; and there is the little woman who comes and "does" our nails, or our hair, or if we are very vain and frivolous in our necks and faces; and there is the one who directs our envelopes when we are sending out many invitations, and who sees that they all go into the post-office and not merely into the mail box whence the discarded post-man always manages to lose at least a third of the most important ones. Oh, there are all sorts of "little women" who work for us, though some of them, physically, make the term seem grotesque.

Advantages of Workers.

One of the chief advantages of having work done by these outsiders, so the less morally enlightened among us think is that we owe them nothing except their hire. It is not ours to condemn ourselves with the conditions under which they live; doubtless, we say, they live like the rest of the world, in surroundings as nearly what they desire as they can afford. We have not obliged to concern ourselves with the

question of what they shall eat or what they shall drink or where-withal they shall be clothed—provided, of course, that they always make a perfectly respectable appearance when they appear in our perfectly respectable dwellings. Some of us are so wedded to this idea of the lack of responsibility toward our outside neighbors that we refuse to have any other sort.

Women in American History.
If Addington Bruce, in the same issue of this magazine, pays a tribute to women in American history by declaring that they did not falter when the gage of battle was actually thrown down—when the news from Lexington announced that war had at last become inevitable. With splendid promptness of decision they hastened to make ready their men for the fray, to send them forth well-armed, well-clothed and strengthened by the knowledge that they were leaving at home not weeping and despairing women, but women whose greatest hope was that their loved ones would indeed acquire themselves like men.

Their Spartan Spirit.
Many a tale is told, he adds, of the Spartan spirit shown by the women of the American Revolution. Mary Draper of Dedham, Mass., at the first call to arms, not only bade her husband hurry to his country's aid, but strapped a knapsack on the back of her son, a lad of sixteen, and thrust a gun into his hands with the remark that young as he was America needed him and he must go. In South Carolina, when Judge Gaston's many sons volunteered in a body, Mrs. Katherine Steel, who already had one son in the patriot army, ordered his younger brother to enlist, telling him: "You must go now and fight the battles of our country with John. It must never be said that the old squire's boys have done more for the liberty of their country than the Widow Steel's." Another Revolutionary widow, whose name has faded from recollection, insisted that her two young sons volunteer, and when one complained that he had no rifle, she grimly assuaged him that he would find plenty of spare weapons on the battle-field.

Stones as Emblems.
The emerald stands for immortality and incorruptibility. The sardonyx was the favorite stone of the ancient cameo-cutters. The sardonyx of long ago is the cornelian of our day. Symbolically it is supposed to avert misfortune. Chrysolite, transparent and green in color is now called olive and peridot. Symbolically, chrysolite is believed to gladden the heart.

Beryl and Topaz.
The beryl is now known as the aquamarine. It symbolizes happiness and everlasting youth. The topaz of the ancients was our peridot. It symbolizes friendship and happiness. Chrysoprasus, an ornamental stone, is of a fine apple-green color, sometimes spotted with brown.

Jacinth and Amethyst.
Jacinth, also known as hyacinth, is a beautiful, hard and brilliant gem which symbolizes modesty. Amethyst is a violet-colored quartz, believed by the ancients to possess the power of preventing intoxication.

Gems in the Rainbow.
The Ruby Red.
The gem for me is the ruby red.
A rich, clear light doth it always shed;
The diamond's beauty is noised abroad;
But the ruby is first in the promise of God.

Sardonyx Orange.
The bright sardonyx stone will show
The second color of the row
In the wondrous promise bow.

Topaz Yellow.
With light's own smile the yellow gem
The poet says, and here I place
It where the orange into yellow burns.

Emerald Green.
In the clover of the meadow
And the leaves upon the tree,
The ever pleasing color
Of the emerald you see.

Turquoise Blue.
Oh! blue are the skies on a clear summer day.
And blue are the fairest of flowers,
And blue is the turquoise, the jewel of truth.

Sapphire's Deeper Blue.
That shines in this promise of ours,
Sapphire's deeper blue.
A deeper blue is the sapphire's hue,
And richer this beautiful gem;
On the heads of might it has shed its light.

Amethyst Violet.
We've shown six colors of the bow—
Red, orange, yellow, green, blue and indigo;
The color of the amethyst.
The violet, now completes the list.
—Selected.

Smart Mourning Wear.
Note the following examples of the smartest mourning wear, for women of various ages, as it is met nowadays and furnished by the best makers. Take a young widow, from twenty to thirty. Her carriage costume will be of all English crepe—a one-piece creation, with demi-traine skirt in long, close-clinging lines at the back, and princess effect in front. For bodice, a short bib attachment is laid on a few bottom folds, having a deep square opening above, while the square opening in the back is very much narrower. A bias band of crepe, finely and closely touched, is the trimming used to define these neck openings, while a high chemise, narrow, tucked, fills in the open spaces. Vorn, however deep the mourning, and white tulle was chosen in this particular instance. Those who cannot accept this white innovation wear black net or mousseline chemisettes over white instead. The crepe sleeves of this gown are long and close fitting. There were no ornaments, not even a button, to be seen on this costume. Its extreme simplicity, with its elegance, furnish the mourning that is required by convention. The hat will be of low, round form, something larger than formerly, to be draped with crepe, while the veil is plaited so as to lay across the top, and to fall down like a scarf in the back. For those who do not wish to wear a crepe veil, there is a new open-mesh net, which is one of this year's novelties, and has just the character suited to mourning purposes.